

opc Bulletin

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, NY • JANUARY 1999

Flora Lewis to Address OPC Foundation Luncheon

Flora Lewis, one of America's most distinguished foreign correspondents and commentators on international affairs, will be the featured speaker at the OPC Foundation luncheon on Friday, January 22, at the Princeton Club in Manhattan.

Lewis was first transferred to London by the Associated Press in 1945, just two days before V-J Day, and is one of the last correspondents of that era who is still active professionally. During a most distinguished career, she has worked for the Associated Press, *The Washington Post*, *Newsday*, *The New York Times*, and *The New York Times Syndicate*, among others. She is currently based in Paris and her widely syndicated column ranges in subject matter from the fate of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet to the United Nations' frustrations with Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

At the luncheon, which will begin at noon, the OPC Foundation will be awarding nine scholarships to the winners of this year's competition, who come from all over the country. The scholarship program has expanded in two ways. First, the number of scholarships has increased from seven last year to nine this year because Foundation board member **George Burns** carried out a successful fund-raising effort in the name of the late Theo Wilson and fellow board member **Norman Schorr** established a scholarship in the name of

the late Stanley Swinton.

Secondly, the winners will receive \$2,000, up from \$1,000 last year because the OPC Board of Governors unanimously voted to donate \$1,000 for each scholarship, supplementing the Foundation's own resources. That was one of the board's first decisions under new President **Roy Rowan**, himself a veteran of 50 years of international coverage.

More than 110 students who aspire to become foreign correspondents submitted essays to a judging panel. Winners hail from Berkeley, Western Washington, the Fletcher School at Tufts, Princeton, Indiana, Columbia, Syracuse and Williams. "We clearly have emerged as the pre-eminent scholarship program for aspiring foreign correspondents," says



Flora Lewis

OPC Foundation President **Bill Holstein**.

The judging panel was headed by **Bernard Gavzer**, a long-time writer on both domestic and international subjects
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AP Dialogue on a Messy World

Associated Press President and CEO **Louis D. Boccardi** began AP's year-end panel discussion on world events by asking four of his veteran correspondents to confirm or deny that the "world's a mess." They basically confirmed the statement.

The program, "Eye on the World: An AP Dialogue," was held December 3 at Newseum/NY and attended by 150. It was sponsored by the OPC, Newseum/NY and AP. A six-minute film specially made for the evening by APTN on problems in Moscow, Kosovo and Latin America preceded the discussion.

This panel discussion is the first of a series planned by the OPC called



Lou Boccardi moderated an AP Dialogue: Eye on the World. (Left to right) Bill Cormier, Lou Boccardi, Sally Jacobsen, Ron Fournier.

WorldView which will tap into major news organizations and explore and analyze the most significant international issues of the day through the eyes of that particular organization.

Although Boccardi said he hoped the evening would establish, at least briefly, a
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AP Dialogue on a Messy World

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"Monica-free zone," her name did come up, but not often. Most of the discussion focused on other obvious trouble spots. **Barry Schweid**, AP's diplomatic correspondent, began the discussion on problems in Russia with the ironic observation that for the United States it was "easier when you dealt with the Soviet Union and all you had to worry about was nuclear weapons." Schweid, who has covered 70 countries over the past 25 years, predicted problems in the Middle East aren't going away soon. He said President Clinton called recent setbacks in peace efforts there "bumps in the road. These are big bumps."

Sally Jacobsen, AP deputy international editor and an economics specialist, said the Asian financial crisis is far from over and its effects are spreading rapidly. She traced the problem back to the devaluation of Thailand's currency. She said at the time experts said that wouldn't affect other nations. The experts were wrong. She said we in the United States are increasingly feeling the effects of the Asian financial problems, citing as examples the recent massive layoffs by Boeing and the fact that American farmers are facing their worst crisis in years—all because of vanishing markets overseas.

In answer to a question from the audience, Jacobsen said China has taken careful steps to make sure its economy won't collapse because if they keep it on an even keel, China will be politically

stronger and will appear to the world to be a leader.

The devastating affects on life and economy of Hurricane Mitch was driven home by one little-reported fact described by **Bill Cormier**, recently named chief of the bureau for AP in Buenos Aires. The torrential rains of the hurricane unearthed thousands of land mines from the war-torn 1980s in Honduras and El Salvador.

AP political writer **Ron Fournier**, who covered Bill Clinton both as Arkansas governor and President, presented a brisk analysis of the ways Clinton has changed and the ways he hasn't. Differences range from his greatly reduced accessibility to his ability to put on his regional accent on the road and then lose it when he returns to Washington. One thing that hasn't changed, Fournier said, is Clinton's "conflict aversion." He described an incident when Governor Clinton was sent an education bill from the State Legislature. The governor couldn't decide whether to sign it or veto it. One evening, after the legislature had gone home, Clinton made a decision. He got a big rubber stamp that said "DISAPPROVED," stamped the bill and sent a state trooper to slip it under the appropriate locked door at the legislature. Then he anguished about what he had done and decided maybe he should have signed the bill. So he sent the trooper back to retrieve the bill with a coat hanger, and then Clinton crossed out the "DIS" from "DISAPPROVED" and had

it put back under the door.

At one point Fournier said sometimes "I can't believe I'm (standing) in the Oval Office—can't believe *he* is."

Bad News Travels Fast, Too

It would be a waste of paper, for those of us who still use paper, to detail how the technology has changed in the 150 years since the Associated Press was born. But at the December 3 Dialogue on World Events, AP president and CEO **Lou Boccardi** brought home with one statistic the dazzling changes just in recent years.

Boccardi said when the massive Starr report to Congress came out in September, the AP, using a special circuit, sent the entire text to its members. The elapsed time of the transmission was six seconds. That's less time than it took Starr to get into his car for the cameras every day. In contrast, Boccardi said, a report of that size during Watergate would have taken 34 hours to send.

AP has 144 bureaus in this country and 95 others in 77 countries. With a staff of 3,500 the news operation transmits 20 million words daily in six languages. Try doing that 150 years ago.

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320 East 42 Street, Mezzanine, New York, NY 10017 USA • Phone: (212) 983-4655 • Fax: (212) 983-4692

Paying the Price of Press Freedom

by Larry Martz

OPC Freedom of the Press Committee

Babafemi Ojudu's "crime" was getting a scoop. He had written that Nigeria's late dictator, Sani Abacha, was looting the state treasury and sending the money abroad with the help of a couple of Lebanese merchants. For that, Ojudu spent 248 days sleeping on the cement floor of a solitary-confinement cell, wearing the same filthy clothes, being interrogated again and again, and at one point thinking he was going mad.

Ojudu, 37, managing editor of *The News/Tempo/PM News* group of publications in Lagos, was still convalescing from his ordeal when he visited New York recently. His case, part of the Abacha regime's systematic persecution, triggered a letter of protest in November, 1997, from the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee. There have been five OPC letters to Nigeria on his and other cases since April, 1997, none of them answered. Released after Abacha's death, Ojudu was given an International Press Freedom Award from the Toronto press group, Canadian Journalists for Free Expression. He told his story to editors of *World Press Review* magazine, for which he is a correspondent.

Even before Ojudu's exposé in early 1997, Abacha had been cracking down on Nigeria's lively independent press.

After the articles, special police agents sealed off *The News/Tempo/PM News* offices, seized computers, arrested 10 staffers (who were held for two months) and sabotaged the presses, stealing any parts that could be sold. Ojudu himself went underground, living at friends' houses and working by laptop and modem. Idowu Obasa, the group's general manager, kept all three publications alive in a remarkable feat of clandestine publishing.

The daily *PM News*, weekly *Tempo* newspaper and weekly newsmagazine *The News* were all put together in secret staff meetings and printed by a rotating group of printers, who took enormous risks. The papers, camouflaged with a single state-owned newspaper on top of each bundle, were trucked to newsstands and sold under the counter at premium prices to trusted customers. For all the handicaps, *PM News* and *Tempo* maintained their circulations of 50,000 and 75,000 in Lagos. *The News*, which had to be converted from a glossy magazine to a tabloid, actually doubled its normal national circulation of 85,000. The moral: Independent news is never more prized than when governments are distrusted.

Ojudu, who had left the country briefly to speak at a Freedom Forum seminar in Kenya, was captured on Nov. 17, 1997, when he tried to come back across the Benin border. Ojudu was searched, and the police confiscated everything except his shirt, trousers and underwear, including his shoes. He was never given anything else to wear throughout his captivity.

In a dozen interrogations over the next eight months, agents demanded to know, over and over, how the publications were staying alive. Ojudu said he couldn't know that, since he was in jail. They asked if American money was behind the group and suggested he must be a CIA agent. He said that was ludicrous. The agents were rough-spoken and abusive, he says, but never physically harmed him.



Babafemi Ojudu

CHARLES OLUMOEYE

Ojudu was held at first in a cell at the headquarters of the Nigerian Security Service, a special police branch. After a month, he was transferred to an interrogation center located in a cemetery—"a grave for the living," the prisoners called it. Prisoners got two meals a day, which guards bought from hawkers in the street outside the prison. The budget was roughly 25 cents a day for each prisoner—"you couldn't feed a two-year-old for that," says Ojudu—but he did get to choose his menu: a bit of bread, with the taste and consistency of cardboard; a handful of sandy rice; or a small cup of meatless "stew." He was never given a toothbrush or soap, but occasionally was allowed to slosh himself with a bucket of water.

Contact with the outside world was strictly forbidden, and Ojudu was prevented from speaking to other prisoners, but occasionally a guard would whisper a word or two. In return for promises of liberal bribes, some guards would carry messages to friends, but this was so expensive that Ojudu used the system only five or six times. He did pushups and jogged in place in his cell. To keep his mind going, he relived past memories and composed stories in his head—some of which he has since printed. But as the months passed, he had worsening bouts of insomnia and felt reality slipping. One night he heard a woman crying in a nearby cell and became convinced that she was his wife, Tola. Ojudu shouted and banged on the bars until guards allowed him to look at the woman. He was so relieved, he says, that he fell to the floor of his cell and slept for eight hours. After that, he was given a Bible, which he read over and over, and madness receded.

He was hospitalized twice for typhoid; the second time, he says, "I saw tears in the prison doctor's eyes, so I knew I was in real trouble." Then he smuggled a note to his lawyer, who called a press conference to disclose Ojudu's condition and increase public pressure for his release. By then Abacha was dead—overcome, according to press reports, in a Viagra-boosted romp with two young women—and the new strong man, Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar, was easing up on the press and human rights. Late one night, guards unlocked Ojudu's cell and simply let him go. "They gave me 500 naira, (Continued on Page 7)

A REMINDER

The entry deadline for the Overseas Press Club 1998 Awards Competition is January 29, 1999.

Entry forms were included in the December *Bulletin*. Anyone who needs an application or has any questions should contact the OPC office, (212) 983-4655.

The annual awards are for international coverage in newspapers, wire services, on-line publications, magazines, radio, television, cartoons, books and photography. The work must be published in the United States or by a U.S.-based publication or broadcast during 1998.

The OPC Awards Dinner will be held April 22, 1999 at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in New York.

PEOPLE...with Al Kaff

BAKU, Azerbaijan: Two opposition newspapers, *Azadlyg* and *Yeni Musavat*, were fined the equivalent of more than \$225,000 in December on charges they libeled Government officials including President Heydar Aliyev and his family. Calling the verdicts politically motivated, the newspapers said they would refuse to pay the fines.

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts: OPC member **Mike Wallace**, a CBS News correspondent on "60 Minutes," contributed \$10,000 in December to Brookline High School from which he graduated in 1935. Wallace; **Conan O'Brien**, an NBC talk show host (Brookline Class of 1981), and **Michael Dukakis**, a former Democratic presidential nominee (Brookline 1951) kicked off the school's fund-raising campaign for a \$10 million endowment that will be used in part to improve extracurricular activities. O'Brien also gave \$10,000. Dukakis declined to say how much he was contributing.



Mike Wallace

BRUSSELS: Gilliam Bell Pressley, son of **James B. Pressley**, a page one editor of *The Wall Street Journal Europe*, is one of the 1998 winners of four-year college scholarships awarded annually by the Dow Jones Foundation to sons and daughters of Dow Jones employees. Twenty other scholarships went to Dow Jones children in the United States.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts: The city of Cambridge has honored OPC member **John Langone** with a proclamation focusing on his 23rd book, "The Cambridge Latin School, Yesterday and Today." The school was celebrating its 350th anniversary. A native of Cambridge and a graduate of the Latin School, Langone is a freelance journalist and author.



John Langone

DUBLIN: Paul (Hippo) Ward, 34, was convicted Nov. 27 in the 1996 murder of **Veronica Guerin**, 37, a prominent crime reporter for *The Independent* of Dublin. He was sentenced to life in prison. While sitting in her car at a traffic light on the outskirts of Dublin, Guerin was shot five times in the chest by men riding a motorcycle [September 1996 *Bulletin*]. Ward, a Dublin drug dealer, denied helping kill Guerin but admitted knowing drug dealers who planned the murder. He was accused of disposing of the gun and the motorcycle. Suspects accused of the actual shooting have been arrested and will be tried this spring. The murder was the first of a journalist in the Irish Republic. Ward's trial was held without jurors before three judges in a special court established out of fear that criminals and terrorists could intimidate jurors.



Paul Ward



Veronica Guerin

HAMMOND, Indiana: Writing in *Ninety-Five*, UPI's alumni newsletter, **Dick Harnett** recalled this winter that **Bob (Baldy) Miller** was the lowest paid war correspondent in the Pacific in 1942 when he covered World War II's Guadalcanal battle for the wire service, earning \$37.50 a week. The late **Frank Bartholomew**, then United Press' Pacific Division manager, visited war zones, and several generals and admirals asked him if Miller's pay was really so low. After returning to California, Bartholomew gave Miller a \$7.50 raise, citing his outstanding war reporting. Miller, who later covered stories throughout Asia and managed the wire service's Tokyo bureau, now is retired in Hawaii.

HONG KONG: *Fortune* has moved its Asian publishing office from Singapore to Hong Kong in an effort to boost the magazine's Asian circulation from 66,000 to 70,000 and improve coordination with other Time Inc. publica-

tions. **Andrew Butcher**, 43, *Fortune's* Asian publishing chief, increased his staff by 10 percent. "There is no editorial change," he said. "What has changed is that I am making more phone calls from Hong Kong than from Singapore." The daily *Hong Kong Standard* said *Fortune* moved "three years after predicting the death of Hong Kong.... Denying the move to Hong Kong was a 'change of heart' after the handover [of the territory from Britain to China], Mr. Butcher said it was rather a purely commercial consideration, given Hong Kong's inherent advantages as a business hub."

LOMÉ, Togo: **Appolinaire Mewenemesse**, managing editor of a pro-Government magazine, was released in December after being arrested and held for six weeks on a defamation complaint. The Defense Ministry complained that his magazine blamed security forces and the army for insecurity in the West African nation, Agence France-Presse reported.

NEW YORK: **Don Hewitt**, creator and executive producer of the CBS News program "60 Minutes," apologized on the air Dec. 13 for broadcasting a freelance report on drug smuggling that later turned out to be faked. He spent several minutes explaining the errors. On June 1, 1997, "60 Minutes" aired segments from a British documentary that showed people described as Colombian drug couriers swallowing latex-glove fingers filled with heroin and then boarding planes to London. Last May, the British newspaper *Guardian* said actors were hired to portray the couriers. **Marc de Beaufort**, the film's maker, denied the newspaper's allegations, but Carlton Communications, the company that produced the film for Britain's ITV network, conducted an investigation and concluded that part of the film had been faked. Meanwhile, Hewitt gave the annual Frank E. Gannett Lecture at the Media Studies Center in New York on December 10th. His speech, filled with "donhewittisms," was a look at the second generation of TV news magazines entitled "Filling Times with Second-Rate Newsmagazines." Don Hewitt and his creation "60 Minutes"



Don Hewitt

received the OPC President's Award at the annual dinner last April.

After operating for 91 years, UPI's New York City office was closed in December, seven staffers were dismissed and surviving correspondents were told to file from their homes. One dismissed staffer, **Frank Sakdalan**, joined UPI 28 years ago in the Philippines, his homeland, and later worked in Hong Kong, Kansas City and since 1980 on the New York financial desk. UPI's only remaining bureau in the Big Apple is at the United Nations, staffed by **Bill Reilly**, a former correspondent in Asia. The New York office was UPI's world headquarters from its 1907 founding until 1983, when the head office moved to Washington. The New York closing was announced six days after more than 150 UPI alumni from the United States and Europe attended a reunion in New York City's Seventh Regiment Mess. Flying in from Europe were **Peggy Polk** from Rome, **Paddy Thornberry** from Ireland and **Pat Koza** from Poland.

A Manhattan street between Mercer and Broadway was renamed the **Alfred Eisenstaedt Plaza** in November to honor the 100th anniversary of the photographer's birth in Germany. Eisenstaedt, who worked almost until his death in 1995 at age 96, was one of the four original staff photographers for *Life* when the magazine was founded in 1936. Also to mark his anniversary, 90 of his signed photos were displayed in a SoHo gallery including pictures of two aging men setting up toy trains in Berlin in 1931, Nazi propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels glaring at the photographer during a 1933 League of Nations meeting in Geneva, an Italian Fascist army officer getting a manicure, an Oklahoma Dust Bowl farmer's daughter in 1943 and Eisenstaedt's famous "V-J Day, Times Square, 1945," a shot of a sailor kissing a nurse while crowds in the street celebrated the end of World War II. A pioneer in photojournalism, Eisenstaedt was wounded in both legs while serving with the German Army during the first World War.

NORWALK, Connecticut: A white, \$35,000 1994 BMW 325i owned by OPC member **Andy Rooney** was stolen from outside his house in early December and later found abandoned and stripped in a Bridgeport, Connecticut, parking lot. The vehicle's leather seats,

dashboard, radio and door panels were stolen, and fenders and doors damaged, for a total loss estimated at \$6,000. "It was a car I never should have bought," Rooney, the curmudgeon on CBS '60 Minutes,' told Bridgeport's *Connecticut Post*. "BMW's are very nice and comfortable, but I never really warmed up to it." Rooney, who writes a syndicated newspaper column, added: "I was thinking, for a column, of finding out how much money I've paid for auto insurance over the years, because I've never had a claim. Over 10 to 20 years, that has to be \$70,000 to \$80,000, right?"



Andy Rooney

OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso: **Norbert Zongo**, managing editor of *L'Indépendant*, a weekly critical of the government, was killed Dec. 13 in a road accident that Agence France-Presse called "suspicious." Two days later, about 10,000 students demonstrated in the streets of this West African capital to protest his death.

SYDNEY: Membership in our reciprocal club, the Foreign Correspondents' Association of Australia and the South Pacific, has increased by 50 to 150 in the past two years and is expected to top 200 by the year of the Sydney Olympics, 2000. Club members receive reduced charges at the International Media Centre, operated by the Australian government in downtown Sydney, and starting in early 1999 will share a bar and restaurant with a sports club. **Esther Blank** of German Radio is serving her second term as Association president. Committee members are **Jurgen Corleis**, Springer Group; **Joelle Dietrich**, *Le Figaro*; **Peter O'Laughlin**, AP; **Michael Perry**, Reuters; **Matthew Pulford**, freelance; **John Shaw**, *The Washington Post*; and **Wakako Yuki**, *Yomiuri Shimbun*. For information, contact Association Secretary Ann Oakford, E-mail annoakford@ozemail.com.au

TOKYO: **Ian Mutsu**, 91, a veteran international journalist and documentary film maker, and **Sachiko Matsuda**, who worked more than 30 years for *Asahi Shimbun's* book publishing department, were married this past October on her

63rd birthday. After World War II, Mutsu worked for United Press in Tokyo and then produced television and documentary films for international distribution. A widower for about 20 years, Mutsu was a member of Japan's pre-war nobility. His father was Japan's ambassador to England and his mother was English. Mutsu's bride helped researched a biography of his grandfather, Count Munemitsu Mutsu, a prominent foreign minister in the late 19th century, and the book project led to their romance. Reporting his marriage in a letter to his old Tokyo colleague, OPC member **Earnest Hoberecht**, Mutsu wrote: "We are planning to slow down our work and devote more thought and energy to enjoying the rest of our time."

Edward Neilan, a Tokyo-based syndicated newspaper columnist, is soliciting nominations of 10 Americans who have exerted the greatest influence and impact on Asia in the 20th Century. To start the ball rolling, Neilan compiled a tentative list: General Douglas MacArthur, President Harry Truman, Edward Deming (engineer who taught quality control to Japanese industries), Walt Disney, Elvis Presley, Donald Douglas (whose DC-3s and DC-4s brought air travel to Asia), Ray Kroc (founder of McDonald's), Bill Gates, Senator J. William Fulbright and President Richard Nixon. Contact Edward Neilan, CPO Box 554, Tokyo 100-8692, Japan; Telephone/Fax 81-3-3451-8319; E-mail eneilan@crisscross.com



Edward Neilan

David Butts, who led efforts to open Japan's *kisha kurabu* (reporters clubs) to foreign correspondents, left Bloomberg Business News' Tokyo bureau late last year to travel around the world. The reporters clubs limit attendance at news conferences to their members. Most clubs at government ministries have been opened to selected foreign reporters, and Butts led the charge against clubs that control financial news. He came to Tokyo 11 years ago with UPI and became Bloomberg's bureau chief in 1991. After six months of world travel, Butts plans to work in microcredit, loaning money to low-income people who

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PEOPLE

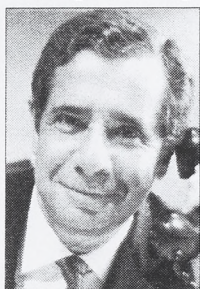
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want to start their own businesses. **Paul Addison** replaced him at Bloomberg.

WASHINGTON: Awarded Pew Fellowships in International Journalism, eight young journalists in January will start a two-month study program in international topics at The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at The Johns Hopkins University followed by five weeks of overseas reporting. Fellowship winners and the countries on which they will focus are **Emily Backus**, a New York freelance reporter, Italy; **Richard Byrne**, *Riverfront Times*, St. Louis, Yugoslavia; **Steve Inskip**, National Public Radio, Washington, Colombia; **Jason Maloney**, ABC News, New York, Guinea-Bissau; **Carrie Miller**, *The Manhattan Mercury*, Manhattan, Kansas, Costa Rica; **Carol Pastan**, NBC Dateline, Guatemala; **Justin Pritchard**, *Legi-Slate News*, Washington, Cuba; and **Edie Rubino-witz**, WBEZ Radio, Chicago, Panama. OPC member **John Schidlovsky**, a former *Baltimore Sun* correspondent in Asia and a freelance reporter in the Middle East, directs the fellowship program.

IN MEMORY

Pierre F. Simon, 90, husband of OPC Vice President **Jacqueline Albert-Simon**, died in his New York City home of heart failure Dec. 2 after a long illness. Born in France, Simon came to the United States with his family in 1939. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, doing liaison work between the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and the French Resistance. In 1952 with a French partner, Simon started Inter-technique, a company in France to manu-



Pierre F. Simon

facture American electronic equipment under licensing agreements. Over more than 40 years that followed, the company grew from three men into an enterprise employing over 2,000 workers. In the 1960s, Simon became president of Sud Aviation International, manufacturers of the Caravelle aircraft. For many years until his death, he was director of the Children's Blood Bank at New York Hospital. Simon held the rank of Knight and then Officer of the

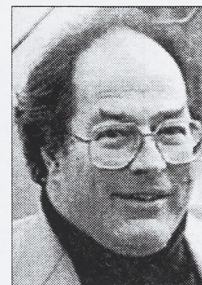
French Legion of Honor for his war service and contributions to the French electronic industry. Until his death, he served on the board of the French-American Society of the Legion of Honor.

◆ OPC member **Janet Brewster Murrow**, 88, a radio broadcaster from London during World War II and widow of Edward R. Murrow, died Dec. 18 in a Needham, Massachusetts, retirement community. Married in 1934, the Murrows lived in London from 1937 through the war while he directed CBS News' World War II London reporting team. Shortly after the war started in September 1939, Janet Murrow made her first broadcast for CBS, reporting about wartime family life, and she continued as an occasional broadcaster for CBS and the BBC. She also did relief work, arranging medical and other supplies from America for British civilians, helping evacuate British children to the United States and working to improve relations between British civilians and American military personnel. For her work, Britain awarded her the King's Medal. After the war and back in the United States, she served on the boards of National Public Radio and the Henry Street Settlement in New York City's Greenwich Village; and for 21 years was a trustee of her alma mater, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

◆ News photographer **Emil G. Reynolds**, 93, who covered World War II and other events, died Nov. 22 at a hospital in Long Branch, New Jersey, where he lived. Born in Austria but growing up in New Jersey, Reynolds started his career with the *Newark Ledger* and later submitted photos to The Associated Press, United Press, and newspapers in the United States and Mexico. During World War II, he covered the China-Burma-India theater, South Pacific, Europe and the Yalta Conference. He photographed the Potsdam Peace Conference, Nuremberg War Trials, Israel's war of independence and several Arab League conferences, and his photos appeared in *Newsweek*, *Time*, *Life* and other magazines.

◆ **Quentin Crewe**, who became a globe-trotting journalist and author although confined to a wheelchair, died Nov. 14 in his home at Oxfordshire, England, on his 72nd birthday. Diag-

nosed with muscular dystrophy at age 6, he made his most strenuous travels after his affliction forced him to use a wheelchair from age 29, trekking through Saudi Arabia in 1966 and through the Sahara for two years in the 1980s. He reviewed restaurants and, from South Africa, reported on the condition of blacks. Although so weakened he could lift one hand only with the help of the other, Crewe was author of 11 books, some of them accounts of his world travels undertaken to demonstrate that his disability was not disabling. He wrote for London publications including *The Times Literary Supplement*, *The Evening Standard* and the magazine *Queen*.



Quentin Crewe

◆ **Jonathan Kwitny**, 57, a print journalist, author and former PBS news anchor, died of stomach cancer Nov. 26 at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

Born in Indianapolis, Kwitny began his career as a reporter for *The Evening News* of Perth Amboy, N.J. He joined *The Wall Street Journal* in 1971, where he wrote on national and international events until 1988, when he helped create "The Kwitny Report", a half-hour weekly news program for the Public Broadcasting System. Most recently he worked for the Gannett newspaper group. His latest book was "Man of the Century: The Life and Times of Pope John Paul II" (Holt, 1997).

◆ **Philip True**, 50, Mexico-based correspondent for *The San Antonio Express-News*, was murdered in the mountains of western Mexico, a coroner ruled on Dec. 17. First reports said True died in an accidental fall from a cliff in the Sierra Madre. But following an autopsy, Mario Rivas Souza, coroner for the state of Jalisco, said, "It is a homicide. It is not an accident." The autopsy showed that True had been strangled with a rope or bandana, struck on the head and sexually brutalized. Some of his possessions were missing but his expensive watch remained with the body. A solo hiker since he was a teenager, True set out on Nov. 28 for a two-week trek through the Sierra de los Huicholes. His body was found Dec. 16.

PRESS FREEDOM

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about \$6," he says. "And they said I shouldn't hold anything against them, that they were just doing their job."

But that didn't end Ojudu's troubles. Gaunt, filthy, bearded and shoeless, he stood in the road trying to flag down passing cars; most drivers took one look and hit the accelerator. After two hours, one man paused long enough to listen to his story, and drove Ojudu home—where his two sons, Sunkanmi, now 3, and Bidemi, 18 months, recoiled in horror at the sight of him. In addition to the typhoid, he had symptoms of jaundice, a low blood count and an ulcer. He still has occasional bouts of asthma, but says he has mostly recovered.

Since then, Ojudu's life has been good—but he takes nothing for granted. In the Abubakar regime so far, he says, the press is free: "We can work without

fear, we can go to our own homes and sleep. But we don't know how long that will last." No law in Nigeria guarantees press freedom, he says; although Nigeria has signed pacts including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that means nothing. In the glare of world attention, it may suit Nigeria's strong men to ease their repression, but "these are not honorable men." One journalist, Niran Malaolu, editor of the Lagos daily

Diet, is still in jail, serving a 15-year sentence for treason after being convicted in a trumped-up coup plot against Abacha. All told, says Ojudu, journalists must be vigilant and skeptical as ever to preserve their freedom.

Has Ojudu's ordeal caused him any second thoughts about his line of work?

"No, not at all. Never," he says. "After all that, I am stronger than ever."

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from Page 8)

- "The Nanjing Massacre: A Japanese Journalist Confronts Japan's National Shame" [Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe] is one of the few English-language accounts by a Japanese of one of World War II's biggest massacres. Written originally in Japanese by **Honda Katsuichi**, an investigative journalist for Japan's national newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*, the book contains testimony of Chinese victims and Japanese perpetrators of what the author says was the killing of 300,000 Chinese by Japanese soldiers in 1937 and attempts to cover up the atrocities. **Frank Gibney**, president of The Pacific Basin Institute, Santa Barbara, California, and a *Time* correspondent in Japan in the 1940s and 1950s, edited the English-language edition of the book that was translated by **Karen Sandness**.

- Travel writer **Caroline Alexander** retells Sir Ernest Shackleton's 1914 hike



ELIZABETH IANNUZZI/ALFRED A. KNOPF

Caroline Alexander

across the Antarctic in "The Endurance: Shackleton's Legendary Antarctic Expedition" [New York: Knopf]. The book includes 140 photographs taken during the expedition by Frank Hurley but never before fully published. With Alexander as curator, an exhibition of these photos will open in April at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. With a crew of 27 officers, scientists and seamen, Shackleton sailed from England to the Antarctic aboard the *Endurance*, a 300-ton barkentine. Eighty miles from its destination, the ship was crushed by ice, and the crew abandoned ship. Alexander's book describes how Shackleton rescued all his crew after crossing an icy sea for 800 miles in a lifeboat and hiking across glaciers to reach civilization.

- Three books that survey the 20th

century have been written by journalists who wrote or broadcast some of the first drafts of this century's history. In "The American Century" [New York: Knopf], **Harold Evans**, **Gail Buckland** and **Kevin Baker** examine how America dominated the century. **Peter Jennings** and **Todd Brewster** strive to provide a sense of what the times were like in "The Century" [New York: Doubleday]. **Tom Brokaw** writes about the men and women who came of age during the Great Depression and World War II in "The Greatest Generation" [New York: Random House].

- "This is Guadalcanal: The Original Combat Photography" [New York: Quill/William Morrow] is a paperback collection of black and white photos made by American military photographers during the 1942 U.S. Marine invasion of Guadalcanal and the six-month battle that followed. Text describing the air, sea and land warfare was written by **L. Douglas Keeney** and **William S. Butler**.

- In his first novel, journalist **Scott Anderson**, who covered Bosnia and Chechnya, weaves a story of an American freelance photographer, his Spanish girlfriend and a Spanish Civil War veteran. "Triage" [New York: Scribner] opens with Kurds facing an Iraqi assault in the late 1980s. Mark Walsh, an American freelance photographer, has been wounded and is in a Kurdish hospital where the doctor shoots patients he believes cannot recover. Walsh is not tagged for mercy killing, leaves Iraq through Turkey and returns to his Spanish girlfriend in Brooklyn. But his mind fails to adjust to peace, he does not talk about his experiences in Iraq and his body weakens. His girlfriend's grandfather hopes to cure Walsh with methods he used on Franco's side at the end of the Spanish Civil War when he ran a special clinic to purify the thoughts of war criminals before sending them back into the world.

FOUNDATION LUNCHEON

(Continued from Page 1)

for *Parade*. Other members of the panel included **Jane Ciabattari**, **John Corporon**, **Fred Ferguson**, **Catherine Hemlepp**, **Bill Holstein**, **Ed Jackson**, **Josephine Lyons**, **Sam Petok**, **Dwight Sargent** and **Robert Solby**. "The fact that seasoned journalists actually choose the winners also distinguishes the program from the vast majority of scholarship programs," adds Holstein.

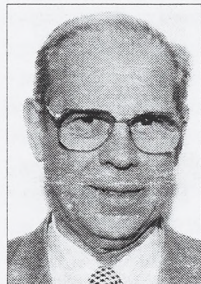
The OPC has long recognized Flora Lewis as one of America's best correspondents, honoring her as early as 1956 and again in 1962 and 1978 for her tenacity and insight. Lewis is known for calling it like she sees it, often in highly colorful ways. In one recent column about the frustrations that six countries are experiencing in winning entry to the European Union, she wrote: "It's like Alice in Wonderland's croquet game—the hoops keep moving away when you approach."

Lewis is the author of five books, including "Europe: Road to Unity" (Touchstone/Simon & Schuster, 1992) and "Europe: A Tapestry of Nations" (Simon & Schuster, 1987.)

The Scholarship Luncheon will be held at the Princeton Club, 15 West 43rd Street, in New York City. The cost of attending the luncheon is \$45 for OPC members and \$75 for non-members. Corporate Supporter Tables are \$1,500 for a table of ten. All proceeds help support the scholarship program. Reservations are essential. Call the OPC (212) 983-4655.

New Books

• "Foreign Correspondents in Japan Reporting a Half Century of Upheavals: From 1945 to the Present" [Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo: Tuttle] is a remarkably detailed history of our reciprocal Tokyo Foreign Correspondents' Club, interwoven with 50 years of news events that Tokyo club members covered throughout Asia. Lavishly illustrated with



Charles Pomeroy

news photos, including several Pulitzer winners, and pictures of club events, the book contains a chapter for each year starting in 1945 with the arrival of General MacArthur's allied forces and the club's founding to 1995, a year marked by the Kobe earthquake that left some 6,000 dead, and two controversial club news conferences by Aum Shinrikyo, the religious cult that released sarin nerve gas in Tokyo subways, killing 12 people and injuring 5,500. **Charles Pomeroy**, who has covered Japan's health care industry since the 1960s, is the book's general editor. Each writer—**Day Inoshita** (ex-Domei, Reuters, UP, AP), **Jack Russell** (ex-UPI, NBC News), **Swadesh R. DeRoy** (Press Trust of India), **Robert Neff** (*Business Week*) and **Patrick J. Killen** (ex-UPI)—covers one decade. In the introduction, **Frank Gibney**, a *Time* correspondent during the Korean War, writes that foreign correspondents are better prepared today than in his time: "Correspondents in Tokyo now tend to be fluent or at least passable in Japanese, with a good deal of academic Asian studies behind them." Several OPC

members contributed to the book: **Rud Poats**, **Ernie Hoberecht**, **John Rich**, **Al Kaff**, **Al Cullison**, **Bruce Dunning**, **Jim Colligan** and **Donald Kirk**. The first page of Chapter One reports that **Frank Robertson**, an INS correspondent from Australia, received a 1946 special citation from the OPC for filing the first story out of Tokyo after Japan's surrender. Against MacArthur's orders, Robertson and several other correspondents entered Tokyo before the 8th U.S. Army had secured the city. The book records hot disputes among club members including UPI's **Arnold Dibble**'s 1970 denunciation of AP's **John Roderick** and UPI's Kaff for their refusal to protest deportation from the Philippines of two brothers who published a Chinese-language newspaper in Manila. In their columns in the club's *No. 1 Shimbun*, Roderick and Kaff contended the Foreign Correspondents Club should limit itself to press freedom issues in Japan or those involving club members, a view that "made me sick," Dibble wrote. The book reaches beyond the club to sketch events its members covered including the International War Crimes Tribunal in Tokyo and the 1948 execution of seven convicted Japanese officials, the Korean War, student riots in the 1960s against the Japanese government, the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, Vietnam War, opening of China, return of Okinawa to Japan in 1972, and Japan's economic miracle and collapse of its bubble economy.

• One of the United States' most secretive and successful Cold War spy operations is described in "Blind Man's Bluff: The Untold Story of American Submarine Espionage" [New York: Public Affairs]. Authors **Sherry Sontag**, a freelance jour-



Sherry Sontag



Christopher Drew

nalist, and **Christopher Drew**, a *New York Times* reporter, tell how U.S. spy submarines were able to locate Soviet Union undersea communications cables, allowing divers to attach listening pods. From his childhood, U.S. Navy Captain James F. Bradley Jr., recalled seeing signs on the Mississippi River warning boats not to anchor because of cable crossings. On this hunch, an American submarine scanned the Sea of Okhotsk shoreline and found similar warning signs written in Russian. From then on the U.S. Navy collected intelligence on Soviet plans and operations by listening to cable taps in the Sea of Okhotsk near a Soviet submarine base and its Pacific Fleet headquarters, and in the Barents Sea near Northern Fleet headquarters and Soviet missile submarine bases. Drew and a *Chicago Tribune* reporting team broke some details of this operation in 1991, and Drew's wife, **Annette Lawrence Drew**, helped research the book.

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Annette Lawrence Drew

The Overseas Press Club of America
320 East 42nd Street, Mezzanine
New York, NY 10017 USA

**FOUNDATION
SCHOLARSHIP LUNCHEON**

FLORA LEWIS

Guest Speaker

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

at Noon

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15 West 43 Street

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